

PEACE NEWS

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2d.

BUILDING

A NEW SOCIETY

"I DON'T worry so much about the war," said the soldier in the train; "but I worry like Hell about what is coming after."

We pacifists have to worry about both. The more the machinery of total war grips our lives, the more determined must we be, by word and by deed, to revivify the human values; to uphold life against death; to transmute conscientious objection into conscientious construction. Minority though we be, we are committed to the task of laying the foundations of a society in which true peace is possible.

Peace News is the organ of this new society, and the independent press for which the Fighting Fund is striving is part of it.

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The Editor.

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The Demands of Total War

Pacifist Commentary:
Edited by "Observer"

"If Germany is not beaten this year, we shall beat nobody," says Major Gribble (News-Chronicle, Mar. 23). That is a hard saying; perhaps a rhetorical one. But it emphasizes the crucial severity of the trial that awaits the Allies—and Russia in especial—in the coming Spring.

On that there is no need to enlarge. But the far more stringent organization for total war that will be required may find us wanting. I was on the Cirencester-Cheltenham road, in an overcrowded bus, last Saturday, and I was shocked by the stream of cars coming from Cheltenham Races. Probably every one of those race-goers feels a patriotic contempt for the pacifist. The pacifist cannot help feeling contempt for such patriotism. After all the recent appeals for austerity one would have thought it impossible. "A large part of the at-

tendance was in uniform" (Times, Mar. 23)—but that is said not in rebuke, but in excuse. Said Sir W. Beveridge in a broadcast, Mar. 22:

Total war means that each individual should be putting the whole—not part—of himself into the war-effort. Total war means living in and for the present—for war and not for peace, without allowing thought of what might happen to one in peace to diminish one's effort in war.

That is the full doctrine. It should have been expounded at Cheltenham.

Backing a Winner

TALKING of race meetings, here is a joke heard by a reader at a music-hall. An East-Enders presented himself at his Labour Exchange and registered as a CO with his age-group.

In due course he went before his tribunal.

After a few preliminaries: "What do you do for a living, Mr. Smith?"

"I am a bookmaker's clerk."

Then the gloves came off.

"Mr. Smith, you say you are a conscientious objector. What would you do if you saw a great hulking German soldier coming down your street to attack your mother, What would you do?"

Mr. Smith needed no time to consider his reply.

"I'd lay six to four on the old woman."

Australian Key-Point

THE publication of the telegrams between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Curtin concerning the appointment of Mr. Casey as representative of the War Cabinet in the Middle East reveals that Mr. Churchill was formally in the right, yet in the wrong. The crux of the matter is that he has withdrawn an indispensable servant of the Australian Government from

any aims of their allies that may not be in complete harmony with their own.

Urgent Warning

Hence the urgency of Sir Stafford Cripps's warning—now backed by The Times—of the danger of our postponing a clear argument on aims. For Russia might then be in a position to dictate them. Or, if exhaustion curbs her ambition, she might well come to terms with Germany on something like the old frontiers and leave us with no more Allied gains to relieve the monotony of defeats of our own arms.

Indeed, Russia is already, apparently, feeling disinclined to seek further military glory in order that her allies may shine in the reflection of it. Says the News Chronicle, Mar. 9:—

Until they have assured themselves, by means of such a political understanding with Great Britain, against the possibility that they may be fighting this bitter war in vain, the Soviet Government are unlikely to feel disposed to enter into further commitments for strategic and military collaboration with Great Britain and the other Allies in the war against the three Axis Powers.

But an Anglo-Soviet understanding is not so simple a matter as it sounds. The more seriously Cripps's warning is taken, the more apparent may the inherent incompatibility become.

HUMPHREY S. MOORE

Turning to America

BEHIND the contretemps is a process of real change. In spite of all counter-protestations, Australia, compelled by the realities of war, is passing out of the orbit of Britain and into that of USA. Even before the Casey incident, it made a queer impression that the appointment of Gen. MacArthur as C-in-C, Australia, was announced from Washington and not from Whitehall. Both incidents confirm the substance of a recent striking message to the M. Guardian and The Times from W. Australia: that Australia now looked solely to USA for salvation, and that Britain had disappeared from the Australian horizon.

Though several attempts were made to "correct" this picture of the Australian attitude, it stands to reason that it is substantially true. Even without the war, the cultural influence of USA upon Australia had been steadily increasing over a long period. The social egalitarianism of both societies is closely akin. Now that it is palpably beyond Britain's power to defend Australia, it is not surprising that Australia is moving very quickly away from Britain and towards USA. The same material necessities affect New Zealand; but the sentimental attachment of New Zealand to Britain is stronger.

Government and Press

THE warning given to the Daily Mirror is uncomfortably reminiscent of the attitude of the French Government in the spring of 1940. It is disquieting, too, that the Government has taken offence at a cartoon of which the interpretation is quite uncertain. The cartoon depicted a shipwrecked sailor on a raft, with the legend beneath: "The price of petrol has been raised by a penny." My interpretation of its meaning was that it was intended to thrust upon one's notice the incommensurability between the risks run by the seaman and the discomfort at home. A penny on a gallon is all the public realizes of the truth which is sunk tankers and drowned men.

In any case, to threaten a national newspaper with suppression on such a cause proceeds rather from inward fear than inward strength. The press in general has protested vigorously. The conspicuous exception is the Telegraph and its partner, the Sunday Times.

What is "Defeatism"?

MR. MORRISON made a distinction between "reasonable criticism on specific points" and "general violent criticism manifestly tending to undermine the army and depress the whole population." No doubt it would be unreasonable to press for definition of what is by nature indefinable. But the wholly lamentable effects of the invasion

(Continued on page 2)

Can We Come to Terms—with Russia?

WHEN Mr. Churchill rushed this country into the arms of Russia the moment the Germans invaded her buffer territories, few people heeded the warning that the inherent incompatibility of the new alliance might ultimately prove disastrous.

Now, little more than six months later, there are signs of uneasiness in high places.

The Times of Feb. 27 carried a special article on the need for closer Allied unity, indicating that the War Cabinet is facing a tough problem of unanswered questions concerning relations with Moscow both now and after the war.

Whether or not they are unanswerable (on the basis of either British interests or a tolerable future for Europe), they certainly have not yet been answered. The News-Chronicle declared on March 9 that Anglo-Russian relations had become "a major topic of political discussion."

Suspicion of Indifference

Stalin's recent Order of the Day to the Red Army contained a reference to Russia's lack of support from allies, compared with that given to Germany by her satellites, which has been taken by some in this country as a hint of Russia's displeasure. The Times (Mar. 7) comments that

whether or not M. Stalin intended to express impatience, there is beyond a doubt a growing inclination among the Soviet leaders to feel that Russia has been called upon, with indirect and insufficient help from her allies, to bear the main brunt of Hitler's assault. Anything calculated to foster the belief, however ill-founded, that the allied countries are indifferent to Russian requirements and Russian aims would be disastrous.

No doubt there is a lively enough appreciation of Russian requirements—especially as they are the same as our own. Aims are another matter. The Times goes on:—

Little capacity for imagination is required to depict the disastrous repercussions in the Middle East, in the Far East, in this island itself, of a substantial German victory in Russia this summer; equally little to realize how the complexion of the war in the Pacific—and indeed, everywhere else—would be transformed to our advantage if Russia this summer were enabled to deal Hitler's forces a crippling blow.

Rather more imagination, however, seems still to be required to guess at the complete transformation of the war that would be effected if, instead of only dealing a crippling blow, Russia were to beat Germany out of Berlin. But there we enter the realm of Russian aims. The Times faces these—in their political aspect

as concerning territorial security—and finds them entirely reasonable.

When M. Stalin in his Order of the Day last week cautiously defined Russia's aim as "to oust the Germans from our country and liberate Soviet soil from the invaders," he was no doubt anxious to forestall the fears of the timid that a Russian victory would beget some new kind of Soviet imperialism in Europe; and this confirms what M. Stalin had already told Mr. Eden last December of Soviet intentions.

These nowhere go beyond territories embodied in the Soviet Union when Hitler marched against it last June. They are in no way incompatible with that security in Europe which the framers of the Atlantic Charter sought to ensure. They are indeed conditions of it.

But, in spite of that apparent harmony (on which, however, a Polish comment would be interesting), "political collaboration between Britain and Russia has scarcely taken a step forward since Mr. Eden visited M. Stalin in December. The delays of the past two months have been only too likely to sow the seeds of mistrust in Moscow."

What Are The Difficulties?

Perhaps the difficulty is, in part, the realization that however cautious and reasonable M. Stalin may appear now, his country's aims will naturally not become less ambitious as his armies near Berlin: they will become proportionately more ambitious, moreover, as those armies have to rely on their own strength.

But it is more likely that the main difficulty is that there are other than political aspects to Russia's aims: other social and economic aims that are less simple and less obviously reasonable and modest to British and American opinion. These are only hinted at by The Times when it complains that "little evidence can be seen of co-operation between British and Russian propaganda services," in spite of "the hopes of a co-ordinated programme for political warfare raised by Sir Walter Monckton's visit to Kuibyshev last autumn."

Again, difficult as agreement in that sphere is now, it must be infinitely more difficult if left till the Russian armies are victorious, when the Russians will have less regard for

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Defence of the West

SOME dozen years ago a Frenchman, M. Henri Massis, wrote a book called "Defence of the West" which made a considerable stir in intellectual Europe. He called for an attempt to establish an intellectual and political unity of Europe against Bolshevism, which he believed to be, by reason of its contempt for the value of the individual person, an Oriental doctrine. That was a rather superficial view.

But at the present moment one would think that the defence of the West was imperative. As in the fifteenth century the Ottoman Turks menaced Christendom, the Japanese today—but more grimly than their predecessors—menace whatever is meant by Western civilization.

But here is the trouble. Has the phrase Western civilization any real meaning at all today? There is a Western technique—of machine manufacture, capitalism, and high finance—which the Japanese have successfully adopted, and which they have employed with astonishing success to drive the Westerners helter-skelter out of the East. They are defeating the Westerners by their own technique. But civilization is a different matter. Is there any real sense in which the West can claim to possess a civilization superior to that of Japan, or China, or India?

No doubt Britons and Americans—all but very exceptional ones—take it for granted that their "civilization" is superior. But that has nothing to do with it. Most Britons and Americans have not the faintest idea what a civilization is. They have destroyed the one they used to have, and they have not felt the need of another. Neither have they made any attempt to create one.

A civilization always has a life-pattern. It has "right" ways of doing things: a ritual of living based on tradition and sanctified by religion. Its conscious values have some correspondence with its real social behaviour. The ways of life in the West have no relation to its professed values. The more idealistic its nominal Christianity became, the more completely was it surrendered to the actual worship of Mammon. The power of money was permitted to make havoc of its life-pattern.

In fact, the "civilization" of the West is the supremely irreligious civilization: therefore not a civilization at all. It is now catastrophically challenged by the East: challenged materially, morally, spiritually. What is the West to do to meet the challenge?

The obvious thing to do would be to establish some crude kind of unity without delay, to abandon instantly its insensate, internecine war. A defensive unity of the West in the face of a common danger would give some hope for the future; and it would put an end to the war. Who will have the courage to propose a measure of such obvious sanity?

There are glimmerings. The Manchester Guardian recognizes that "Japan is the opponent of Europe and European power, hardly less of German power or Italian (if any less at all) than British or Dutch." But The Times sees in the misgivings of Germany about the success of Japan nothing but a trick: the preparation for a new "peace-offensive." Now, surely, that imbecile phrase should be blotted out of the British vocabulary. It is now the palpable interest of every member of Western "civilization" that there should be peace. If they go on destroying one another, they will all be destroyed together. If the West is incapable, even now, of uniting to preserve its civilization, it will only be the final proof that it has no civilization to preserve.

That "Defeatist" Cry Again

scare of 1940 are always fresh in our minds. Salutory realism will always create "alarm and despondency" in minds that have been nourished upon illusion. Now the Conservative member for Lincoln has tabled a motion relating to a speech made by Mr. Harold Nicolson in Dublin:

"That this House deplores the statement, made in Dublin on March 16, 1942, by the Hon. Member for W. Leicester, to the effect that our old imperialism has gone, that our military power may go, and that we shall probably emerge from the war in a very battered and bedraggled condition; and, in view of the general defeatist character of the statement, is of opinion that the Hon. Member should be removed from his position as a Governor of the BBC."

Probably the Conservative member for Lincoln would resist to the utmost the contention of the New Statesman (Mar. 21) that the coal industry must be brought under national ownership if coal production is to be maximized. He would be aghast at the suggestion that his resistance was really "defeatist"; whereas Mr. Nicolson's facing of realities is not.

What "Scorching" Means

MR. GANDHI, in Harijan, has appealed to the Indian Government not to apply the scorched earth policy to India in case of invasion (E. News, Mar. 23). Whether the Indian authorities have thought of applying it, I do not know. But evidently there is misgiving about their intentions, such that an unequivocal repudiation of the policy would, Mr. Gandhi says, greatly relieve the situation.

Mr. Gandhi's alarm is very natural. To scorch the earth of vastly overpopulated and undernourished country, which is entirely dependent on peasant agriculture, would be to

condemn many millions of human beings to absolute starvation. There is misery enough in the world without our adding that sin to our burden. To scorch the earth of Britain in case of invasion—though horrible, would be pardonable. We should be paying the price of our own decision ourselves. Not so the Indian peasant.

Family Allowances

THE decision of the General Council of the TUC to accept the principle of family allowances is to be welcomed. The opposition of the Trade Unions to the proposal has hitherto made it quite impracticable. The opposition was not wholly obscurantist, for Trade Union suspicion of differential wage-rates for the same work is not unreasonable or unjustified. But, in the present situation, resistance to family allowances not merely makes for inflation, by tending to increase wages beyond what is socially necessary; it also tends to depress the birth-rate. Moreover, when, in effect, there is a compromise between the socially necessary wage of the father of a large family and the socially necessary wage of the single man, it is the children who suffer by malnutrition.

A Vansittartism?

I FIND it more and more remarkable that Lord Vansittart should ever have been a power in the Foreign Office. In his maiden speech in the Lords, he declared that it was impossible to get 100% national effort out of the British people "without telling them the truth." "The truth is, and has been from the beginning, that this nation is fighting the German nation for its very existence, and if it fails it will be literally exterminated."

What does Lord Vansittart mean by "literally exterminated"? The natural meaning is that every British man, woman and child will be killed. If he does not mean that, what does he mean? When a presumably educated man

A PACIFIST COMMENTARY
(Continued from page one)

takes the trouble to say "literally exterminated" presumably he means something by the adverb. Yet, obviously, he does not mean what he says. What then does he mean?

Freer Germany

GESTAPO vigilance is slackening inside Germany, says Worldover Press (Jan. 28). (Worldover Press is, by the way, the new title of the Nofrontier News Service, established and conducted by Devere Allen.) About the time of the attack on Russia, the internal pressure of the Gestapo began to diminish. Many democrats who had been in concentration camps were released; and those under outside surveillance were no longer so closely watched. The relaxation increased with the German check in Russia; and lately it has been possible for democratic groups to meet quite openly in cafes.

The correspondent suggests that the improvement may be because the Nazis had to use the pick of their Gestapo men in conquered countries. But that does not explain the releases from the concentration camps. A more likely explanation is suggested in another report, also in Worldover Press (Jan. 28). The regime is secure, if only for the reason that if Hitler were removed, the whole economic structure of Germany would crash.

B.B.C. Setback

THE pretence that the Ministry of Information knows nothing about Mr. F. W. Ogilvie's recent resignation as Director of the BBC, because it is entirely an internal affair, strikes me as almost Japanese in its bland effrontery. All I know is that fully six months ago Ogilvie's position was already difficult in the extreme; incessant encroachments were being made on his authority, and he was meditating resignation. Probably his position was inherently untenable. Ogilvie is a good man; therefore he has not the totalitarian mentality, and he is congenitally averse to the baser kinds of propaganda.

What might in time of peace have been a memorable and creative period in the history of the BBC, in which it might have been fashioned into the flexible instrument of a new democracy, has ended miserably. It will be a long while before another man of Ogilvie's moral and intellectual quality will be made Director of the BBC.

Regeneration?

I HAVE heard it said increasingly of late, by men whom I should not reckon as naturally inclined to such a way of thinking, that the one hope of English regeneration lies through national humiliation and disaster. When men not naturally religious are to be found, out of a genuine patriotic concern for their country, receptive to a conviction so profoundly Christian as this, something may be happening. My own great fear is that national humiliation may have the reverse of a regenerative effect upon those who are not spiritually prepared for it.

Vengeance

MR. F. W. HIRST, that doughty champion of true Liberalism, has done well to remind the public that St. Augustine said that the Lex talionis—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"—was intended by God not to fan revenge but to control it. Non fomes, sed limes, furoris est. And he has done still better to remind Church dignitaries that the Lex talionis was replaced for Christians by a new and better law, expressed in St. Paul's words in Romans, 12:

Avenge not yourselves, beloved, but give place to wrath: for it is written, Vengeance belongeth unto me; I will recompense, saith the Lord. But if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him to drink. Queer and significant how persistently men distort these words and justify vengeance by the very phrase which forbids it to a Christian. Vengeance is the prerogative of God, not man. Man's duty is to overcome evil by good.

Is-this-a-record?

YESTERDAY I spoke to a man in a train. He told me that his son is working in camouflage. "It's wonderful," he said, "they make a factory look like a field or a row of small, unimportant houses." And then he went on to tell me that a bomb had fallen near his house. "Those dirty Germans," he said, "anyone could see that there is nothing of military importance within ten miles of where I live."

BRITAIN and RUSSIA

"Britain and Russia in the New World Order" is to be the subject of a conference at Friends House, London, on April 10 and 11 under the auspices of the National Peace Council. The purpose is "to give an opportunity for a comprehensive consideration of the implications of a closer cooperation between the British Commonwealth and the USSR, both now and in the post-war world." Among the speakers will be Lord Horder (Chairman of the Anglo-Soviet Public Relations Committee), Prof. Harold J. Laski, John Middleton Murry, Prof. John Macmurray, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, and the Rev. Henry Carter. There will be sessions on "The religious problem," "The cultural aspects," "The economic factors," and "The political issues."

The conference is open to individuals, as well as delegates from organizations. Full particulars of cost, times, etc., should be obtained from the NPC at 39 Victoria St., London S.W.1.

Neither the Peace Pledge Union nor Peace News itself is necessarily committed to views expressed in the articles we publish. (Still less does the acceptance of advertisements imply endorsement of any views expressed or implied therein or PPU connection with the matter advertised). Contributions are welcomed, though no payment is made. They should be typewritten, if possible, and one side only of the paper should be used. They should be kept as short as possible—preferably not more than 600 words. If replies are required, stamped addressed envelopes must be enclosed.

Do you suffer from

SCHIZOPHRENIA?

THE time has come to settle the question of the relation of the individual to the nation.

I have postponed it as long as possible because I wished to save my readers from a pain in the brain. But its postponement is beginning to affect the national morale and jeopardize our war effort.

We are told that we are fighting for our existence as a nation, and that our existence as individuals is a secondary matter. The idea is that the nation is more important than the individual. I do not know where that idea came from, but I think our grandfathers got it by Going To The Ant.

Nevertheless, although this idea is widely accepted, it still causes considerable confusion of mind and conflict of interests. This places us at a disadvantage with our foes.

The German or Japanese totalitarian knows where he stands. His value as an individual is officially fixed at about one eighty-millionth of a whole. But the Englishman has no such comforting sense of stability.

At one moment he is encouraged to think of himself proudly as a sturdy, independent individual with his own soul, wife, private opinions, and tooth-brush. The next he is asked—"Who dies if England lives?"

*

IT'S muddling. A man feels he is living a double life. He has two existences. One as a person, the other as a nation, and never knows for certain which he is. And in these days of mental stress the confusion of identity lays him open to the risk of Schizophrenia, or Split Mind.

Parents complain that in times of danger they cannot help feeling more anxious about the safety of their own children than about other people's, even if they sit and stare at a union jack or a photograph of Mr. Churchill.

Young men come to me in great distress and confess that, although they know that in times of national crisis the whole is more important than the part, yet, when they are sitting on a park bench with their Jane or sweetie they cannot avoid feeling that the further away the British nation stays the better, and that, if even a millionth part of it were to appear upon the scene, they would regard it as a superfluity and an excrescence.

Consult

Dr. OWLGLASS
on its cause and cure

CLEARLY, this duality of interest is a serious impediment to our national unity of purpose and a menace to our will-to-win. There is only one way out of this deadlock: we must achieve One-ness.

Start in a small way. A good time to begin is when you find yourself in a crowded bus, standing on someone else's feet and trying to blow someone else's nose by mistake. Concentrate upon the task of identifying yourself with your fellow-passengers. Cease to be Self and become Busful.

Repeat to yourself, "I am Bus. I am Bus. I am not Aloysius Perkins (or Hortensia Buggins, as the case may be). I am Bus." Do this twice a day until you find you have so identified yourself with the mass that you do not know whether to get off at Piccadilly or Ponders End.

Proceed then to a wider field of mass-consciousness. Walk up and down a crowded street every night saying to yourself, "I am Putney. I am Putney (or Wapping, or Bootle, as the case may be). Every day and in every way I become more and more Urban District."

In a few weeks you will find you have become so Putney-conscious that you will have to wear your name and address on a label round your neck and ask a postman to take you home.

*

BY that time you should be ready for the final Merging into the Totality of Nation.

You will cast off the last shackles of Self-ness and enter into the Nirvana of Britain, there to remain in bliss for the duration, or until the post-war economic situation compels the Means Test Committee to re-establish your identity as a separate unit and an actuarial nuisance.

Personal vicissitudes will trouble you no more. Losses and bereavements will cease to ruffle the placid surface of your mass-mind. You will have ceased to be yourself and will have become Britannia, a large and composite lady to whom the death of your wife, child, or buddy will be no more than the shedding of a slither of toe-nail.

And if you don't like this prospect, all I can say is—if you know a better Whole, go to it.

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.

The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

PPU HEADQUARTERS,
Dick Sheppard House,
6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

A Question of Emphasis

By JOHN BARCLAY

THERE is a broad basis of agreement within the pacifist movement as to the ultimate objectives; it is on questions of immediate policy that so much time is wasted. Every pacifist who feels he has a valuable contribution to make to the common pool should be able to find his own particular field of activity within which he can work freely and without a sense of frustration. Many are prevented from offering their services because they cannot accept the particular emphasis placed on certain aspects of our work. Not everyone wishes to concentrate on a campaign, the objects of which all may approve. Many instances could be given of this, but Food-Relief is a good example.

How then can we organize so as to offer equal opportunity to all without losing the momentum achieved by united action?

I think the solution lies in "sectional" activity; that is to say, the gathering together in small units of those who are prepared to work along particular lines, and then gearing their activity through a regional committee to maintain constant drive and power.

VARIED INTERESTS

Let us take an imaginary case—a regional committee composed of representatives from six groups, four of whom are anxious to arouse public opinion on the facts of starvation in Europe, whilst the other two believe that starvation is but one aspect of war and are divided as to policy. X wants to advocate peace by negotiation and Y believes that the only way to influence public opinion is to work quietly through other organizations—Churches, Education Committees, and Trade Unions. Any attempt to drag the whole regional committee along the path of a public meeting for Food-Relief will cause a split.

The solution is, I suggest, for ABCD groups to work at a plan for a public meeting, combining with groups in neighbouring regions through the area committee. X group organizes a weekend school on the subject of Peace by Negotiation, inviting the members of ABCD and Y. Y asks its members to make known the facts of Food-Relief to all their organizations and also to discuss the idea of Peace by Negotiation. All members of all groups will pull their full weight in whichever direction they feel to be important, and the regional committee will coordinate all their efforts with PPU national policy through its representative on the area council.

Each of us has our own particular bee, but it is when we can persuade all bees to enter one hive that we shall collect the honey.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Hull.—The new Peace Centre is at 6 Bond St., within 6 minutes of the rail and bus stations. There is a room on the ground floor with a large display window. Upstairs two rooms, capable together of seating 30, can be used for small meetings. Some of the furniture rescued from the "blitzed" shop at 64 Prospect St., is in use. A gas ring and fire make possible refreshments. The group hope that the Centre will soon become the rendezvous of members visiting Hull as well as the HQ of the East Yorkshire Region. The committee are considering the possibilities of a youth club to meet on the premises. The Centre is always open from Mondays to Fridays: at other times please ring 10998.

J.B.
Theydon Bois. A new group has been started here. Those interested should write to J. S. Wagstaff, 131 Dukes Avenue, Theydon Bois.

Bucks, Berks., and Oxford Area is being organized into three regions based at Amersham, Oxford, and Reading. The organizers hope to form at least a dozen new groups in the Area, so will members who do not already belong to groups please get in touch with the Area Sec., Arthur W. Page, 48 Regent St., Aylesbury.

Southern Area. The new secretary for this Area, which consists of Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, West Sussex Coastal, Guildford (including West Surrey and East Hants), Portsmouth, and West Hants (including Salisbury) Regions, is Louisa Narraway, 115 Batchmere, Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What This War Is About

MAY a non-pacifist be allowed to intervene in the dispute between Miss Jesse and Mr. Hugh Ross Williamson? Miss Jesse suggests that we should have gone to war with Germany on the issue of Czecho-Slovakia. Can she explain what arms we would have fought with and can she name the allies who would have supported us? To have fought at that time would have been foolhardy and vain, and we would have courted a speedy disaster.

The truth is that Mr. Chamberlain, who was a non-pacifist, had no other alternative, and he was warmly supported in his steps to avoid war by the House and by the majority of the people. It was only when the danger appeared to have receded that criticism became vocal that he was forced, against his better judgment, to give those ill-fated guarantees which have cost this country and the world so much in blood, tears, toil, and sweat.

Miss Jesse suggests that persecution of a minority provides a sufficient and inevitable *casus belli*. Does she realize that a foreign policy based on this assumption would have led us into wars with Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Poland, Abyssinia, Spain, and even America, on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue? The list might include England on account of its treatment of a neighbouring island.

I feel deeply for the persecuted, but how has our declaration of war helped the oppressed, Jews or Poles, Norwegians or Greeks? Good intentions, alas, are insufficient, and this present war has resulted in increased suffering and privation, not less, and I fear there is worse to come. Sympathy is not enough, and I echo Sydney Smith's plea for a little arithmetic instead.

As for the beheading of Mr. Williamson, I believe his counterpart in Germany is the Bible Student, who is treated very much as is our own conscientious objector. I am open to correction on this point. However, Miss Jesse and I will agree in our ad-

miration for the pacifist—provided that he is a German.

I. WAVENEY GIRVAN
103 Promenade, Cheltenham.

Miss Tennyson Jesse writes: "If you want to know what this war is about, the answer is simple..."

The "simple answer" is that Britain is fighting a war for the right of pacifists to resist war; it is a war between the "builders" and the "destroyers." Like so many others, Miss Jesse starts out from convenient premises—the state of Germany between, say, 1935 and 1939—and argues that because pacifists were then persecuted, and because this letter may still be published in Britain after two years and a half of war, Britain is therefore shown to be fighting for a principle of freedom. There is no examination of what led to Germany's pre-war condition, no indication that the admitted element of freedom of speech and expression—there is no freedom of action—which still lingers on amid the British war-effort has its roots in British economic and political history.

Britain is fighting for a principle of freedom only insofar as she is fighting to retain (or, by now, regain) her privileged economic and political position of which her liberalism in internal affairs was an inevitable consequence. To impute, as most who argue as Miss Jesse does tend to impute, the lack of liberty in Germany to inherent "badness" in the German, and that element of freedom in Britain to the inherent "goodness" in the Briton, is to sail very close to the shallows of Vansittartism.

One sees little sign in the world of British "building." It is true that our enemies are destroyers, as Miss Jesse says, because they are out to destroy the British Empire, and Germany is destroying the anarchy of British political ascendancy in Europe. Since British liberty is due to that ascendancy, it follows that as it is destroyed the liberty will vanish. This is too bad for me, because then I shall be "beheaded." But I do not assess my head as worth the deaths and sufferings of millions, and, a fortiori, much less do I regard the retaining of British political control as an adequate motive for these deaths.

JOHN HIGHT
207 Kenmore St., Glasgow S.1.

Pacifists in Parliament

ALTHOUGH I have no desire to comment on certain parts of Mr. Reynolds's letter, there are other parts that may possess interest to those concerned with the complex, yet inescapable, issue of democratic representation.

I submit that unless one adopts an anarchist philosophy and policy, one is inevitably involved in some measure of subordination of the individual to society. Whether that society be a home, an allotment association, a full railway carriage, the PPU, the ILP, or the Labour Party, individual conflict of judgment and will generates disaster unless there be reconciliation, adjustment, compromise or, as my critic suggests, "making a deal." Whether one chooses the first, second, third, or fourth description in that sliding scale of synonyms depends largely on mood and disposition. In fact, any act, word, or position is capable either of a generous or an unpleasant interpretation. To "make a deal" may even sound sinister, although Mr. Reynolds, I am sure, did not mean it thus.

It is trite to observe that we live in a world of very mixed people and the task of serving them involves many methods in which individual judgment decides the choice. I am therefore incapable of deciding how best Mr. Reynolds should write letters to Peace News, or

how he should reconcile his personal convictions about peace either with his service to any society or with any other sense of honourable obligation. One has to exercise toleration and good will in such matters, otherwise the non-pacifist warrior will hardly be impressed. Personally, I try to encourage elements of sanity and humanity still existent in the British mind, in the belief that this may help to direct that mind of diverse composition towards better rather than worse possibilities in the days ahead.

Pacifism does not take precedence in my loyalties. Nor does Socialism, although it contains some values not always appreciated by some pacifists. Both are means to an end and it is that end of human fulfilment which lies nearer my criterion. The translation of this is indeed exacting, and particularly so when I want the railway carriage window open and another wants it shut. But somehow, although of course I need not ride in railway trains, it is difficult even then to evade finding some solution to the essential problem of conflicting wills and therefore we "do a deal" on our journey. Even the alternatives of pitching the other person out of the window or just submitting in resentful silence are not attractive.

And by the way, the "hazy ideas" about my reference to an MP's independence and the advantage of a private income is probably due to cataract—let us assume on my part. More clearly then, it was not a suggestion that MPs cannot obey their conscience for fear of losing money. No, it was rather that, whilst financial affluence might enable an individual to refuse membership of a party, nevertheless this method or means of escaping group responsibility is neither healthy nor sound. "We are members one of another," and whilst this should not mean group tyranny over individual integrity, neither should it mean an impatient repudiation of salutary social discipline.

REGINALD SORESENSEN, MP

I have no wish to prolong the controversy on pacifists in Parliament. But here are the three points on which Vera Brittain appears to misunderstand me.

Firstly, my remarks were not intended simply to apply to Mr. Sorensen, but to a point of view which is (I know) shared by many others. Secondly, there was no suggestion of "dictating" to Mr. Sorensen or anyone else, but of legitimate criticism, which even our opponents still admit to be desirable. And thirdly, I discussed pacifism, not the literal interpretation of the "Peace Pledge." I hardly imagine any of the pacifist MPs would wish to defend themselves on the ground that they acted consistently with such a limited declaration.

REGINALD REYNOLDS

Oak Cottage, Burghley Rd., S.W.19.
(This correspondence must now close.—Ed.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief, and preferably under 250 words.

ATTEMPTING to justify the war in the East, Miss Tennyson Jesse asks, "Do not... Buddhists... love their homes and their lives as much as other people?"

If Miss Tennyson Jesse is referring to enlightened Buddhists, the answer to her question is simple. It is, "No, they do not." Nor will they thank Miss Tennyson Jesse or those that think like her for taking wrong action on their account.

The aim of the Buddhist who seeks supreme enlightenment is the understanding of the true nature of the Self. This he achieves by constant meditation upon the nature of the not-Self, that is, by a process of elimination. The discovery that the "corporeal organism together with consciousness" is part of the not-Self is made in the very early stages. Once made, the importance of its passing away by any means at all has very little significance for him. What is now important to him is the conditions of its arising again at a new birth. His struggle in life has been to avoid new births, not to avoid death.

So much for his love for his life. As to his love for his home, it need only be said that the very first stage of the Noble Eightfold Path is the going into Homelessness, or the rejection of the householder's life as not being conducive to the attainment of Right Understanding, owing to the discords and diversions that go with it. So he discards the home life before he makes the first step on the first stage of the Noble Eightfold Path. Beware, Miss Tennyson Jesse! The world turns on its axis, and it is hard to know who is the right way up and who hangs upside down.

JOHN LLOYD SILK
Hafod Garregog, Llanfrothen, Merioneth.

ART AND THE WAR

IN relation to this war there are two kinds of artists just as there are two kinds of pacifists.

To the former type the war is a nuisance and an interruption, which will probably drive him to surrealist interpretation of Indian mysticism in a remote Cornish village. To the latter it is a revolutionary cataclysm to be faced and assessed; not least for its accidental lessons and the bizarre effects suddenly visible in the trail of its havoc.

Mr. Richard Murry is the second type of artist. It was, indeed, hardly to be expected that the Director of the Central School of Arts and Crafts and the younger brother of John Middleton Murry would be an escapist. He has recently completed twenty paintings of war-damaged buildings which are now exhibited at the Architectural Association, 34-6 Bedford Square, W.C.1., until Mar. 28.

Every reader of Peace News in or near London should make a point of seeing this little exhibition. His understanding of it will be increased if he is first able to read Richard Murry's article, "Picturesque Ruins," in the current number of the Adelphi.

VISION OF TOMORROW

Just as many a pacifist is able to see the dim outlines of a future society emerging from the disintegrations of war, so in the grotesque shapes and colours of damaged London buildings Richard Murry has perceived new structures capable of providing inspiration to the architect of tomorrow.

Some of his paintings—such as the vivid moonlit study of debris entitled "Accident or Design," and "Wasted Heart," a brilliant semi-symbolic picture of isolated ruins which have survived demolition—seem especially to emphasize these sources of unexpected ideas.

Others convey, not so much the patterns of devastation which the artist actually saw, as the moods and memories that these aroused. "Long Row," the most sadly sombre of these paintings, shows a symbolic rather than a factual representation of workers' homes abandoned and silent. "Epitaph," a most striking illustration of macabre mental reactions to the sight of destruction, is another interpretation not easily forgotten.

"CONGESTED AREA"

But, largely for personal reasons connected with memories of the East End of London during the "Blitz," the picture which appealed to me most is the little study of demolition entitled "Congested Area," which you see immediately on your right as you enter the door.

Needless to say, the "congested area" depicted here is congested no longer; it represents the half-wrecked ghost of a building still standing amid the desolation of a large-scale clearance. No life is left of human being, animal or bird; vitality remains only in the movement of the clouds. It reminded me of the crucifixes left standing amid devastation in the France of the last war.

This exhibition has an historic as well as an artistic importance. We cannot recapitulate in memory the impact made on our senses by war's fantastic cruelty except through something painted or written at the time. Even now the tensions and emotions of the "Blitz" are fading in the recollections of us who went through it. Those who are most vividly conscious of their part in the history of their day will be most impressed by Mr. Murry's paintings.

VERA BRITAIN

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION

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THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE PPU, DR. ALEX
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Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St.,
London, W.C.1.



Food Campaign Supported

ALONG with news of the arrival at the Piraeus of the much-heralded 7,000 tons of wheat on board the Swedish steamer Radmanso, the past week has brought news of further influential support for still more adequate relief to the starving Greeks.

The Times reported from its Ankara correspondent (Mar. 18) that "Greek food supplies were discussed during the German-Italian economic negotiations in Rome, at which the Ministers of the two Powers in Athens were present."

A letter from President Roosevelt to the Greek Prime Minister, M. Tsouderos, has been published in the London Greek weekly, Hellas, in which he says that occupied countries "should be aided by every feasible means. The American Government has given serious consideration to proposals for furnishing relief to Greece, has cooperated in arrangements for sending food supplies from Turkey, and is at present giving active attention to suggestions for more adequate relief." (our emphasis).

Hellas also publishes an article from Mr. Wickham Steed, who declares that "far more than the denial of food to the enemy is at stake, far more than the rigid enforcement of naval blockade. Alongside the strategy of strife runs a grand strategy of humanity. We draw the attention of the new Minister of Economic Blockade to these noble words and urge speedy action. Every moment counts—Greece is dying," comments Hellas.

"A VERITABLE HAVOC"

Free Europe quotes the opinion of M. Junod, the representative of the International Red Cross who was in Athens recently, that "if public feeding centres are stopped, through lack of food from Turkey, death will create a veritable havoc. In these feeding centres some 500,000 people are fed daily, but the caloric value of the food is low, each meal containing less than five hundred calories, against the 2,500 calories of the food distributed in the feeding centres last winter. According to the official entries in the municipal registers, the number of deaths in the Athens-Piraeus area in the four months from Oct. 1, 1941, to Jan. 26, 1942, was 30,000. This figure, according to the Greek Red Cross, is an understatement, for many people do not disclose the deaths of members of their families, in order to keep the ration cards of the dead. The figure of 40,000 would be nearer the truth: a great many of them are children."

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA in the post-war world CONFERENCE

Friends House, Euston Road,
London, N.W.1.

April 10th and 11th.

Speakers will include:

Lord Horder, Prof. John Macmurray, The Dean of Canterbury, J. Middleton Murry, C. E. M. Joad, Prof. H. J. Laski, Prof. S. Kononov, Andrew Rothstein and others.

Tickets (delegates—2/6; visitors—3/-; single sessions—1/-) from

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
39 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.

HOLY CROSS IN ST. PANCRAS

PALM SUNDAY. Preachers:

11 The Vicar
3 p.m. The Rev. P. L. D. Chamier
6.15 p.m. The Rev. B. M. Nash

MONDAY to THURSDAY, at 8 p.m.

The Rev. P. L. D. Chamier

GOOD FRIDAY, 12 to 3 p.m.

The Vicar

EASTER DAY:

11 The Rev. B. M. Nash
6.30 p.m. The Vicar

The Church is in Cromer Street, within two minutes of St. Pancras Station. Turn off Euston Road along Tonbridge or Judd Streets.

For full list of services, please apply to the Rev. R. H. Le Mesurier, Vicar, 47 Argyle Square, W.C.1.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION 1942 Easter Conferences

WILL BE HELD FROM APRIL 2nd TO APRIL 7th
at SWANSEA, South Wales, and WHALLEY, Lancashire.

General Title: "THE FAITH OF FRIENDSHIP"

Cost: The average cost is estimated at £2 10s. 0d. per head, including the booking Fee and the study book for the Conference, and members are asked to contribute what they can towards this. It is earnestly hoped that no one will stay away on the score of expense.

Further particulars can be obtained from F.O.R., 17, Red Lion Sq., W.C.1.

C.O. Board's Successful Protest

SINCE the passing of the National Service (No. 2) Act, 1941, which gave COs imprisoned for three months or more for refusing medical examination a right to have their cases reconsidered by the Appellate Tribunal, the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors has been pressing the Home Office for the balance of the sentences of COs successful at their appeals to be remitted.

We reported last week that 11 successful COs had been discharged from Wormwood Scrubs Prison but had been required to sign an undertaking that they would observe the conditions on which they had been registered by the Appellate Tribunal. The CBCO entered a strong protest against this on the ground that the COs had been vindicated in refusing medical examination for the forces. The CBCO has now been informed by the Home Office as follows:

The Secretary of State is... to recommend that... the remainder of the sentence

NEXT WEEK

Peace News will be published
a day earlier

Advertisements for the following issue
(April 10) must be received before Easter.

of imprisonment should be remitted in each case where the appellant is either unconditionally registered as a conscientious objector or registered on condition that he undertakes certain specified work.

Where, however, an order is made that the man concerned is liable to be called up for service but to be employed only in non-combatant duties, the Secretary of State will only feel able to consider recommending the remission of the remainder of the sentence after the man has shown himself willing to accept the findings of the tribunal by undergoing a medical examination.

Last Friday a further eighteen COs, now conditionally registered, were released from Wormwood Scrubs and no undertaking was required.

Married women up to 41 who have no children or special domestic responsibilities may, in the next few months, be directed by the Ministry of Labour to take up full-time or part-time work. (Telegraph, Mar. 20).

ADVISORY BUREAUX

Basingstoke.—Albert Kneller, 165 Worting Rd., Basingstoke.

Blaenau Ffestiniog.—Rev. Moelwyn Daniel, Gorrffwysfa, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog.

Chesterfield.—L. Quinn, 4 Cavendish St., Staveley.

Edinburgh.—J. C. Armstrong, 44 Frederick St., Edinburgh 2. Also Regional Sec.

Finsbury Park.—H. J. Rutland, 57 Arthur Rd., N.7.

Grimsby.—Clifford Mehew, 7 Pelham Av., Scartho.

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C.O. offers £5 if information secures genuine smallholding, sound cottage or nursery, Essex, Norfolk preferred. Mortgage-partnership considered. Box 182 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY FARMING SOCIETY. Opportunities. Trainees at Holton Beckering Land Training Centre; practical mixed farming on 620 acres; vocation for land work, co-operative and fraternal spirit essential; remuneration. Development Capital; first class security; £17,000 assets in land, livestock, machinery, etc.; up to 3½% interest paid on loans. Write for full particulars of this pacifist co-operative venture; application forms from The Secretary, The Laurels Farm, Holton Beckering, Wragby, Lincolnshire.

LITERATURE, &c.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

READ The Graal League: a Foundation by Alfred H. Haffenden. A program of individual life and group action. The G. W. Daniel Co., Ltd., Ashington, Rochford, Essex. 1s. 2d post paid.

MEETINGS, &c.

KINGSLEY HALL, Powis Rd., Bow. April 1, 2 and 3, 7.15 p.m. Muriel Lester and others: "The Cross—our Hope," and Co-operative Training School in Prayer. Easter Sunday 7.30 p.m., Vera Brittain on "Revolution."

LEEDS P.P.U. Annual Business Meeting, Fri., April 10, 7.15 p.m., Friends' Meeting House, Woodhouse Lane. (No meeting on April 3.)

LEICESTER. "Spring Fair," Sat. April 11, Wycliffe Congregational Church, 2.45 p.m. including tea and musical programme. All pacifists and friends warmly invited. Opener: Miss Ethel Comber.

MASS MEETING. Socialist Party of G.B. at Wigmere Hall, Wigmere St., W.L., on Sun. April 5, at 6 p.m. "Socialism today and tomorrow." Chairman, A. Turpin; London and provincial speakers, C. Groves, C. Lester, S. Rubin, J. Higgins, A. Mertens. Admission free.

OXFORD. Lecture. "Anarchist view of Soviet Russia 1917/1942." Speaker, H. L. Berner. Wednesday, April 1, 7.15 p.m., Old Library, St. Mary's Ch., High St.

THE FAMOUS Northampton Breakfasts! Easter Sunday morning, 8.30. Muriel Lester, recently back from U.S.A. Friends Meeting House, Wellington St.

WEEKEND SCHOOL, April 18-19, at Great Hucklow, Derbys. Speaker, Reginald Sorensen M.P.; subject, "Pacifism and Politics." Details D. S. Stuart, 30A Change Alley, Sheffield.

PERSONAL

PACIFISTS who, having conscientiously objected to registering, have no ration cards should communicate with Box 180 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SITUATIONS VACANT

ASSISTANT HOUSE-MOTHER; experienced gardener; and qualified teacher for 7-10-year-olds, needed in Community School, Alderwood, Greenham Common, Nr. Newbury.

C.O. EMPLOYERS require man to assist with threshing set. Driver with mechanical intelligence preferable; permanency if suitable. Box 191 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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An Open Letter to C.Os on the Land

THANK you very much, those of you who have got to grips with the unaccustomed and difficult and tiring work. You have done good in removing prejudices and have justified your pacifism.

Cheer up, those of you who find the going hard! Don't give way to impatience with conditions; you are probably square pegs in round holes, and feel rebellious.

Try looking at yourselves through the farmer's eyes. Don't think too hard of him; his is a worrying job, never any end to his work; when you are finished he has to struggle with umpteen government returns etc. No matter how hard you work you can't quite make up to him for the workers who are born to the job.

I have heard so many disparaging remarks from various farmers as to COs not pulling their weight that I now beg of you to buck up, and prove that consciences will not only object to war, but will urge to good work.

FARMER'S WIFE

MISTAKES CORRECTED

In the issue of Feb. 27 the population of Denmark was given as 2 millions; the correct figure is 3,705,000. In the issue of Mar. 13 we misquoted the News Chronicle of Mar. 4: "At the outset of the war the Germans did not believe in bombing." It should read "night-bombing."

SITS. VACANT (Cont.)

C.O.s requiring land work in C.O. hostel, pacifist staff, apply Warden, Agricultural Hostel, Dartmouth Ave., Newcastle, Staffs. Statutory wages, lodging allowances.

EXPERIENCED Assistant, grocery business, Liverpool area. Wages Trade Board rate. Box 176 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MOTOR LORRY Drivers. Strong men wanted for food distribution, West Country. Box 163 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

REGULAR Morning Domestic Help required in a quiet house. Apply Mrs. Brown, 12 Lakeside, Enfield West. Enfield 4994.

URGENTLY WANTED, keen, intelligent young C.O. with mechanical aptitude for tractor driving on contract work. Permanent to right man; must be free to start at once. Hampshire. Box 181 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WANTED. Display artist, lettering, posters, signs, s-screen etc. (West Town). Box 190 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WANTED, pacifist (woman) to assist in Youth Hostel. Cooking and general assistance; small remuneration. Box 189 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WANTED. Teacher (general subjects for 11-12-year-olds) and domestic helpers. C.O. and wife, or two friends. Apply at once: Hurstwood School, Peaslake, Guildford. Tel: Abinger 119.

WILL TWO WOMEN, willing to do cooking and housework, come and help run boarding house for six boys in Friends school? Comfortable home; combined wage £130; domestic work in schools gives exemption. Mrs. Fawcett, Mark Ash, Leighton Park School, Reading.

WOODWORKERS wanted for high class furniture assembly, preferably C.O. with unconditional exemption. Box 188 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

CHRISTIAN pacifist (24) 5 years mixed farming, exp. milking, feeding, rationing, etc., requires position on farm or market garden with house and preferably about 5 acres land near, rent or buy. Box 177 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. given condition "Social Relief" work seeks same. Full details ability and experience on application. Box 179 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. requires Market Gardening, Forestry etc., near West Riding. Box 175 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O., total exemption, married, one child, desperately needs employment. Musician, elocutionist, teacher dramatic art, etc.; used to clerical work. London area preferred. Age 31; excellent testimonials. Box 174 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. 25, solitary, seeks agricultural work, anywhere; live in; amateur experience, desperately keen. Box 187 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O., 33, seeks situation, market gardening, 18 months experience. Near London preferred; suggestions welcomed, prospects desirable; accommodation. Box 186 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O., 37, conditional exemption, seeks land-work, preferably Home Counties; would consider partnership. Box 185 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. (37) seeks clerical or managerial work, food distribution or similar, anywhere. Box 184 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

UNCONDITIONALLY exempt C.O. (male 23) seeks interesting Christian work. Present occupation, actor and stage-manager for Repertory Company; studying for Baptist ministry; would welcome opportunity to further studies. Not afraid of hard work. Box 173 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WIFE of jail-bound C.O. requires agricultural work after April 13. Inexperienced but willing to learn; Home Counties or Devon preferred. Box 183 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WOMAN, 54, pacifist sympathies, wants housekeeping or domestic (hostel or community); willing, capable worker. Address Box 178 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WHERE TO STAY

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